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Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 10
Trade and development

Contents

	Page
Overall orientation	2
Subprogramme 1. Globalization, interdependence and development	4
Subprogramme 2. Investment and enterprise	6
Subprogramme 3. International trade	8
Component 1. Strengthening international trade	8
Component 2. Commodities	10
Subprogramme 4. Technology and logistics	12
Subprogramme 5. Africa, least developed countries and special programmes	14
Subprogramme 6. Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development	16
Legislative mandates	19

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Overall orientation

10.1 The main objective of the programme implemented by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC) is to assist developing countries, especially least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition in integrating beneficially into the global economy. In all aspects of its work, UNCTAD will help to implement the global development agenda and will assist developing countries in meeting their development goals, including poverty eradication, so as to improve the well-being of their citizens and to address the opportunities and challenges created by globalization. In particular, in line with the priorities of the Organization, UNCTAD will further enhance its efforts to support the development of Africa across all its sectoral areas of expertise.

10.2 In order to attain the foregoing objectives, UNCTAD, within its mandate, will: (a) conduct pragmatic research and analysis on both long-standing and emerging development issues; (b) build consensus around efforts to promote national and international policies and strategies conducive to development; and (c) support countries in implementing their development strategies aimed at their integration into the global economy and the achievement of sustainable levels of growth and development. In the context of the deepening interdependence among all countries, UNCTAD will maintain its unique orientation and its commitment to development through those three pillars, while remaining responsive and accountable to all Member States.

10.3 The programme is guided by the sessions of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies, and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development. The decisions adopted at the twelfth session of the Conference, held in Accra in April 2008, formed the basis for the present programme of work. For the period 2012-2013, the programme will further integrate the outcomes of the thirteenth session of the Conference, scheduled to be held in 2012. UNCTAD is responsible for subprogrammes 1 to 5 within the programme, while subprogramme 6 is under the responsibility of the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO.

10.4 UNCTAD will pursue five subprogrammes to support its objective of helping developing countries to integrate beneficially into the international trading system. The principal task of subprogramme 1 arising from the outcomes of the twelfth session of UNCTAD will be the examination of development strategies in a globalizing world economy and related issues. Subprogrammes 2 and 4 will aim to contribute to the building of productive capacities and international competitiveness, while subprogramme 3 and the trade logistics component of subprogramme 4 will aim to contribute to the maximization of gains resulting from globalization for development in international trade and trade negotiations in goods and services. The development strategies of Africa, the least developed countries and countries in special situations, including small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, will be covered under subprogramme 5, while sectoral concerns of those countries will also be addressed by other subprogrammes, in coordination and cooperation with subprogramme 5.

10.5 Within the framework of subprogramme 3, the Special Unit on Commodities carries out its work as an autonomous unit on commodities, in accordance with paragraph 183 of the Accra Accord. With the guidance and leadership of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, the Unit will contribute more effectively to the efforts of developing countries to formulate strategies and policies to respond to the challenges and opportunities of commodity markets.

10.6 Throughout its work programme, UNCTAD will make efforts to mainstream cross-cutting issues related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, the promotion of sustainable development, and full and productive employment. The Conference will also strengthen its cross-divisional coordination, in particular with respect to training and capacity-building programmes.

10.7 UNCTAD will make contributions, within its mandates, to the implementation of the outcomes of relevant global conferences. Notably, it will contribute to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals set out in the Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular those chapters of the Outcome related to the global partnership for development, financing for development, domestic resource mobilization, investment, debt, trade, commodities, systemic issues and global economic decision-making, economic cooperation among developing countries, sustainable development, science and technology for development, countries with special needs, and meeting the special needs of Africa.

10.8 UNCTAD will also contribute to the implementation of specific actions requested in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development; the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and its follow-up; the outcomes of the Fourth United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, to be held in 2011; the outcomes and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development; the outcomes and the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society; the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries; and the outcomes of the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action in 2008 and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. In addition, it will assist in furthering the implementation of the internationally agreed goals set out in the Doha Ministerial Declaration of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and other relevant decisions.

10.9 As a lead agency of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination with regard to the inter-agency thematic cluster on trade and productive sectors, UNCTAD will enhance the role of trade and development and related issues in United Nations development assistance plans, such as United Nations development assistance frameworks and national development strategies; undertake joint operations at the country level as appropriate; and enhance inter-agency cooperation in system-wide initiatives in those areas.

Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

Objective of the Organization: To promote economic policies and strategies at the national, regional and international levels that are supportive of sustained growth, inclusive and sustainable development, full and productive employment creation, and hunger and poverty eradication in developing countries, especially least developed countries

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased understanding of the global economic environment and of policy choices at the national, regional and international levels	(a) (i) Increased number of policymakers and beneficiaries indicating the usefulness of UNCTAD recommendations for the national policymaking process (ii) Increased number of statements at intergovernmental meetings and in the media on policy choices based on UNCTAD research (iii) Increased number of developing countries realizing positive per capita growth rates and pursuing growth-oriented macroeconomic and financial policies advocated and monitored by UNCTAD
(b) Progress towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries by fostering better understanding at all levels of the interplay between successful development finance strategies, debt sustainability and effective debt management	(b) (i) Increased number of institutions/countries using the capacity-building services of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System programme (ii) Increased number of international and national policy positions and initiatives in the area of debt and development finance incorporating contributions from UNCTAD (iii) Increased number of developing countries, assisted by UNCTAD through the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System, that have improved external debt positions

(c) Improvement of decision-making, at the national and international levels, on economic policies and development strategies, on the basis of empirical, reliable and timely statistics and indicators highlighting the interlinkages between globalization, trade and development	(c) (i) Increased number of countries using statistical variables and derived indicators developed and maintained by UNCTAD Central Statistical Service (ii) Increased number of institutions and Member States using UNCTAD statistical data regarding trade, financial and economic policies
(d) Improved policy and institutional capacities, and enhanced international cooperation for the recovery and sustained development of the Palestinian economy	(d) Increased number of Palestinian development initiatives and institutions benefiting from UNCTAD research findings, recommendations and technical cooperation activities

Strategy

10.10 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division on Globalization and Development Strategies. In its work, the Division will focus on: (a) identifying specific needs and measures arising from the interdependence among trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomic policies, from the point of view of their effect on development; (b) contributing to a better understanding of coherence between international economic rules, practices and processes, on the one hand, and national policies and development strategies, on the other; (c) creating an enabling environment for the private sector and entrepreneurial investment; (d) promoting, at the national level, poverty eradication, income distribution and public revenue systems; and (e) supporting developing countries, especially least developed countries, in their efforts to formulate development strategies adapted to the challenges of globalization, including economic cooperation among developing countries. In that context, UNCTAD will also continue to support the development efforts of middle-income countries. The objective will be pursued through policy advocacy, consensus-building and technical assistance, based on: (a) timely and forward-looking research and analysis regarding macroeconomic and development policies as well as debt and finance, taking into account the outcomes of relevant major international conferences; (b) the formulation of practical policy recommendations for appropriate development strategies at the national, regional and international levels to take advantage of the opportunities and meet the challenges of globalization; (c) the furtherance of consensus-building with regard to macroeconomic and development policies suited to the specific conditions of developing countries; (d) training and capacity-building related to effective debt management; (e) statistical and information services as tools for policymakers and in support of the UNCTAD work programme; (f) the provision of economic policy analysis and technical assistance to the Palestinian people; and (g) research and analysis addressing the development challenges of South-South integration and cooperation, including triangular cooperation.

Subprogramme 2
Investment and enterprise

Objective of the Organization: To assure developmental gains from increased investment flows and international competitiveness to all developing countries, in particular those in Africa and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased understanding of various key public and private investment issues and of the impact of foreign direct investment on development, as well as of related policies that could promote development gains from such investment	(a) (i) Increased number of policymakers and other stakeholders responding to evaluation surveys and reporting a better understanding of public and private investment issues (ii) Increased number of statements by Member States indicating that they have implemented policy recommendations and utilized methodology provided by UNCTAD in the area of international investment
(b) Increased ability of developing countries to create an environment conducive to attracting and benefiting from investment for development	(b) (i) Increased number of countries benefiting from UNCTAD assistance, including investment policy reviews and e-tools, and reporting increased foreign direct investment (ii) Increased number of developing countries benefiting from UNCTAD assistance, demonstrating improved performance on the basis of various benchmark indicators, monitored by UNCTAD
(c) Increased understanding of key and emerging issues related to international investment agreements and their development dimension and enhanced capacity in negotiating and implementing investment treaties and managing investor-State disputes	(c) (i) Increased number of statements by policymakers/negotiators reporting on the effects of international investment agreements (ii) Increased number of Member States participating in negotiating and implementing investment treaties, and managing investor-State disputes, as reflected in various types of feedback from policymakers and negotiators

(d) Enhanced understanding and capacity to develop international competitiveness through the development of policies aimed at: (i) stimulating enterprise development and business facilitation; (ii) promoting best practices in corporate social responsibility and accounting; and (iii) establishing competitive and well-regulated insurance markets	(d) (i) Increased number of countries using UNCTAD policy measures and tools in the design of policies aimed at strengthening entrepreneurship and the competitiveness of their firms (ii) Increased number of countries using guidance and tools developed by UNCTAD in the areas of accounting, entrepreneurship, insurance, business facilitation, e-tourism and corporate reporting

Strategy

10.11 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division on Investment and Enterprise. The subprogramme will assist all developing countries, in particular those in Africa, and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, in designing and implementing active policies at both the national and international levels aimed at enhancing their productive capacities and international competitiveness in all sectors of the economy through investment and enterprise development. To that end, the subprogramme will follow a coherent approach consisting of: (a) strengthening its role as the major source of comprehensive information about and analysis of international investment, so as to enable policymakers to make better-informed decisions; (b) helping developing countries, at their request, to strengthen their capacity to formulate and implement integrated policies, develop an enabling environment and participate in discussions relating to international investment; (c) supporting efforts by developing countries to build productive capacities and internationally competitive firms; and (d) providing training and capacity-building programmes for local institutions.

Subprogramme 3
International trade

Component 1: Strengthening international trade

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the effective, qualitative and beneficial participation of all countries, in particular developing countries, with enhanced work on the special problems of Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, in international trade and the trading system in order to make trade a positive force for all

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to integrate beneficially into the global economy and the international trading system, including services development and trade, by designing and implementing trade policies and participating effectively and coherently in bilateral, regional (including South-South) and multilateral trade negotiations	(a) (i) Increased number of countries increasing their participation in trade negotiations through the submission of trade negotiating proposals in bilateral, regional and multilateral trade negotiations, including South-South trade negotiations and WTO accession processes (ii) Increased number of developing countries benefiting from UNCTAD assistance in integrating trade and development concerns into their national development plans and poverty reduction strategies
(b) Further improvement in trade and trade-related decision-making and addressing the trade and development impact of non-tariff barriers through use of analytical tools, databases and software, such as the Trade Analysis and Information System or the World Integrated Trade Solution	(b) (i) Increased number of active users of the Trade Analysis and Information System, through either the Internet or the World Integrated Trade Solution, and of the Agriculture Trade Policy Simulation Model (ii) Increased number of specific actions taken by Member States to reduce or eliminate arbitrary or unjustified non-tariff barriers in international trade
(c) Enhanced capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to prepare and implement national and regional competition laws, address the challenges arising from global economic crises in implementing competition and consumer protection legislation	(c) (i) Increased number of developing countries establishing or revising and implementing national and/or regional (including South-South) competition and consumer protection legislation and institutional frameworks (ii) Increased number of voluntary consultations, as envisaged in section F of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices

(d) Strengthened capacity of developing countries to design and implement mutually supportive trade, environment, climate change and sustainable development objectives in development strategies at all levels	(d) (i) Increased number of developing countries designing and implementing policies, plans, programmes, normative initiatives and institutional arrangements with a view to taking advantage of trade and investment opportunities and promoting their sustainable development objectives (ii) Increased number of developing countries participating in the Biotrade and Biofuels initiatives

Strategy

10.12 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities. The subprogramme promotes inclusive development, based on trade, through work on international trade in goods, services and commodities and the international trading system, and on the linkages between trade and internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including the Millennium Development Goals related to poverty reduction and gender equity. The subprogramme will continue and improve close cooperation with other international organizations and foster the coordination of system-wide United Nations activities in the area of international trade in goods and services and commodities. Through all three pillars of the work of UNCTAD, the subprogramme assists developing countries, in particular those in Africa and least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition.

10.13 The work of UNCTAD under the subprogramme will include:

(a) Monitoring and assessing the evolution of the international trading system and trends in international trade from a development perspective, placing greater emphasis on practical solutions, including policy options and successful strategies for maximizing trading opportunities, mitigating the adverse impacts of global economic crises and building resilient economies;

(b) Enhancing the capacity of developing countries to establish negotiating priorities, to negotiate and implement bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements and to ensure coherency among them;

(c) Examining ways to improve the utilization of trade preferences in accordance with the Accra Accord;

(d) Assisting structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies in their efforts to integrate into the multilateral trading system;

(e) Assisting developing countries in their efforts to increase participation in global services production and trade, including in undertaking policy reviews and establishing regulatory and institutional frameworks;

(f) Providing strengthened technical support and cooperation to developing countries and countries with economies in transition in WTO accession processes and their follow-up;

(g) Undertaking research and analysis on trade and development aspects of intellectual property in accordance with paragraph 105 of the Accra Accord;

(h) Facilitating economic cooperation among developing countries and South-South trade, including through the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries;

(i) Strengthening analytical capacity for policymaking and trade negotiations, and integrating trade and development concerns into national development plans and poverty reduction strategies, in particular for least developed countries;

(j) Addressing the trade and development impacts of non-tariff barriers;

(k) Promoting the use of competition law and policy as tools for achieving domestic and international competitiveness and for dealing with anti-competitive practices;

(l) Addressing issues at the interface between trade and the environment, including fostering low-carbon development, and development gains and investment opportunities related to the emerging climate change regime and the sustainable use of biodiversity;

(m) Developing and implementing trade and trade-related technical cooperation and capacity-building activities, including projects under the Aid for Trade Initiative;

(n) Strengthening its contribution, within its mandate, to the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries.

Component 2: Commodities

Objective of the Organization: To harness development gains from the commodity economy for commodity-dependent developing countries, as well as to deal with trade and development problems related to commodity dependence

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of commodity-dependent developing countries to address trade and development problems associated with the commodity economy and to seize opportunities emerging from commodity trade and enhanced international and regional cooperation	(a) (i) Increased number of commodity-dependent developing countries adopting specific policy measures related to the commodity sector (ii) Increased number of commodity-dependent developing countries adopting policy measures and tools recommended by UNCTAD in designing policies aimed at the diversification of export earnings

Strategy

10.14 Component 2 of the subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Special Unit on Commodities, assisting developing countries, in particular those in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, through all three pillars of the work of UNCTAD. The component will continue to play a key role, with appropriate coordination with other international and regional actors, including relevant international commodity bodies, in the following areas:

(a) Addressing the trade and development problems associated with the commodity economy;

(b) Monitoring developments and challenges in commodity markets and addressing links between international commodity trade and national development, particularly with regard to poverty reduction;

(c) Assisting commodity-dependent developing countries in their efforts to:

(i) Develop national commodity strategies, including the mainstreaming of commodity policies into their national and regional development strategies;

(ii) Build supply-side capacities in order to achieve competitiveness;

(iii) Move up value chains and diversify commodity sectors;

(iv) Comply with public and private international trade standards;

(v) Gain access to commodity information and databases;

(vi) Take advantage of export opportunities for commodities in emerging markets;

(vii) Establish effective marketing systems and support frameworks for small commodity producers, including economically viable safety-net programmes;

(viii) Develop commodity financing and risk management schemes;

(d) Promoting intergovernmental cooperation in the field of commodities and building consensus regarding ways to integrate commodity policies into: (i) national, regional and international development and poverty reduction strategies; (ii) trade-related policies and instruments for resolving commodity problems; and (iii) investment and financial policies for gaining access to financial resources for commodity-based development.

Subprogramme 4
Technology and logistics

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen science, technology and innovation, including information and communication technologies; efficient trade logistics services and transit transport systems; and training and capacity-building programmes for local institutions with a view to enhancing the economic development and competitiveness of developing countries

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved efficiency of trade logistics of developing countries	(a) (i) Increased number of specific, identifiable actions taken by developing countries to improve trade logistics, such as actions to cut transport and transaction costs; improve effective transit systems, transport efficiency and connectivity; and establish a supportive legal framework
	(ii) Increased number of measures adopted by developing countries using the Automated System for Customs Data to further improve the efficient management of their customs administration
	(iii) Increased number of developing countries demonstrating improved performance on the basis of benchmark indicators related to customs processes
(b) Improved awareness and adoption of national and international policies in the area of science, technology and innovation, as well as information and communication technologies	(b) (i) Increased number of specific actions or policy measures taken by developing countries to implement programmes aimed at enhancing the contributions of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technology to development
	(ii) Increased number of cooperation initiatives at the subregional, regional and international levels in the areas of science and technology and information and communications technology

(c) Better understanding, at the national level, of policy options and best practices on science and technology for development and information and communication technologies for development, including the follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society	(c) Increased number of countries adopting national and international measures on science and technology arising from resolutions of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development and the Economic and Social Council
(d) Enhanced capacities in developing countries in the areas of trade and investment and interrelated issues, through cross-divisional capacity-building programmes providing research, teaching and training to local institutions in developing countries	(d) Increased number of specific actions taken by developing countries to strengthen the capacities of human resources and local institutions in the areas of trade and investment and related issues, as a result of UNCTAD assistance

Strategy

10.15 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division on Technology and Logistics. The effective implementation of the work programme under the subprogramme will help to improve the competitiveness in international trade of developing countries, especially those in Africa, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, as well as countries with economies in transition, and will assist transit developing countries, with their special challenges related to infrastructure and transport, by: (a) improving trade logistics policies, strengthening transport operations management and supporting the design and implementation of coherent transit systems; (b) assisting in the implementation of customs automation and trade facilitation programmes; (c) assisting in the development and implementation of appropriate institutional and legal frameworks for the facilitation of trade and transport; (d) supporting the active participation of developing countries in transport and trade facilitation negotiations; (e) promoting access to, and enhancing the capacity to develop and use, technology and knowledge; (f) contributing to the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technologies for Development, launched at the eleventh session of UNCTAD; (g) contributing to the implementation of the World Summit on the Information Society action lines on capacity-building, an enabling environment, e-business and e-science, in cooperation with other relevant international organizations, including by: (i) supporting the development of local teaching and research capacities in member countries' academic institutions; and (ii) fostering training and capacity-building aimed at policymakers and practitioners in the fields of trade and related areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.

Subprogramme 5
Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

Objective of the Organization: To promote development of national policies and international support measures, which build productive capacities for economic development and poverty reduction in Africa, least developed countries and other groups of countries in special situations (landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies), and their progressive and beneficial integration into the global economy

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Increased adoption of UNCTAD's practical policy recommendations to promote African development in the areas of trade and development	(a) Increased number of Member States reporting that they have adopted policy recommendations, research findings and conclusions provided by UNCTAD in the area of African development
(b) Increased consensus on and adoption of policies to address development problems of the least developed countries in the global economy	(b) Increased number of Member States reporting that they have adopted policy recommendations, research findings and conclusions provided by UNCTAD in the area of the development of least developed countries
(c) Enhanced integration of trade policies and priorities in the national development plans through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	(c) Increased number of least developed countries that have made progress in mainstreaming trade policies and priorities into their national development plans and have implemented the action matrices of the Enhanced Integrated Framework
(d) Increased awareness of issues and policy options to alleviate the challenges faced by landlocked developing countries	(d) Increased number of landlocked developing countries benefiting from UNCTAD services in various areas of economic policy, with a particular focus on investment, productive capacities and competitiveness
(e) Increased awareness of small island developing State policymakers of issues and policy options to build development partnerships conducive to the adoption of relevant international support measures	(e) Increased number of small island developing States directly benefiting from UNCTAD services in various areas of economic policymaking with implications for resilience-building and structural transformation
(f) Increased awareness of the problems faced by other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies on the way of their integration into multilateral trading systems	(f) Increased number of other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies using UNCTAD recommendations and services to address their exposure to internal and external economic shocks

Strategy

10.16 The subprogramme is under the responsibility of the Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes. In order to attain the objective, the subprogramme will focus on identifying and promoting understanding of the economic development problems specific to the countries concerned, through policy analysis and research, and will play an advocacy role in promoting consensus in the international development community regarding the policy measures that best address those development problems. This will involve the identification of new issues and approaches, as well as greater interaction with research institutes in the least developed countries and with development partners. The subprogramme will also contribute to the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of relevant global conferences and to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those set out in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020. The special programme under the subprogramme is aimed at helping landlocked developing countries to mitigate the adverse economic consequences of their geographical disadvantage through: (a) support for policymaking with a view to enhanced productive capacities and sound economic specialization; (b) helping small island developing States to enhance their resilience to external shocks and making steady socio-economic progress possible for most of them; and (c) instilling throughout UNCTAD a practice of devoting systematic attention to the problems of other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, as referred to in paragraph 10 of the Accra Accord.

10.17 A major aim is to add value to current policy debates through practical policy recommendations and innovative thinking on current issues. Research outputs will be linked closely to the provision of advisory services, training, workshops and lectures, with a view to improving human and institutional capabilities and sensitizing development partners to the specific needs of developing countries and ways to meet those needs. In order to identify policy options at the national and international levels regarding the use of trade as a more effective tool for poverty eradication, the subprogramme will undertake research activities concerning the interlinkages between trade and poverty, as well as training and capacity-building programmes for local institutions. The subprogramme will continue to support countries in their efforts to benefit from their respective United Nations statuses and to integrate beneficially into the global economy and reduce poverty. This will involve support aimed at enhancing productive capacities and building resilience to adverse external influences. Technical cooperation outputs of the subprogramme will be focused on building capacities for national policymaking ownership and will include the linking of policy analysis and research work to policy ownership capacity-building support activities. Furthermore, they will be aimed at effective participation in and delivery of trade-related technical assistance in the context of, inter alia, the Enhanced Integrated Framework and the Aid for Trade Initiative.

10.18 In addition, the subprogramme will contribute to the implementation of the outcome of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, for the decade 2011-2020; the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries; and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, including the outcomes of their reviews. In order to ensure

coherence and consistency, the subprogramme will coordinate and cooperate with other subprogrammes on the sectoral work relating to the groups of countries concerned. Moreover, the subprogramme will promote throughout UNCTAD efforts to gain analytical insights into the problems faced by "other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies", as referred to in paragraph 10 of the Accra Accord through the systematic coverage of such countries in relevant UNCTAD research and technical assistance.

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

Objective of the Organization: To foster sustainable economic development and contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the developing and transition economies through trade and international business development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened integration of the business sector into the global economy through enhanced support to policymakers	(a) (i) Increased number of export development strategies developed and implemented, including cases in which trade is integrated into national development strategies as a result of ITC support to enable decision makers to develop effective trade development programmes and policies (ii) Increased number of country networks having generated multilateral trading system-related activities through the support of ITC to enable decision makers to understand business needs and create an environment conducive to business; (iii) Increased number of cases in which country negotiating positions have been enriched through analytical input and business sector participation, with the support of ITC, to enable decision makers to integrate business dimensions into trade negotiations
(b) Increased capacity of trade support institutions to support businesses	(b) (i) Increased number of trade support institutions having improved their ranking on the ITC trade support institutions benchmarking scheme through support provided by the Centre

		(ii) Increased number of policy proposals involving ITC support having been presented by technical support institutions to the competent authorities
(c) Strengthened international competitiveness of enterprises through ITC training and support	(c)	(i) Increased number of enterprises enabled to formulate sound international business strategies through ITC training on export management issues, delivered directly or indirectly
		(ii) Increased number of enterprises enabled to become export-ready through ITC training activities focusing on export readiness, delivered directly or indirectly
		(iii) Increased number of enterprises having met potential buyers and, as a result, having transacted business through ITC support

Strategy

10.19 The International Trade Centre bears substantive responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme. Its strategic thrust is in line with the mandate entrusted to it by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1819 (LV), by which the Council recognizes the Centre as the focal point for technical assistance and cooperation activities in the export promotion field within the United Nations system of assistance to developing countries. The subprogramme will focus on the implementation of international development goals, including those set out in the Millennium Declaration, and on the follow-up to the 2005 World Summit Outcome. It will also contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, the Monterrey Consensus, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action of the Geneva Phase of the World Summit on the Information Society. The subprogramme will play an important role in furthering the implementation of the Doha and Hong Kong, China, ministerial declarations of the WTO, in particular by involving the business community in trade negotiations and explaining to it the implications of the multilateral trading system for the business sector.

10.20 The strategic objective of the subprogramme is to help developing countries and countries with economies in transition to enhance their international competitiveness, increase exports and improve import operations, with a corresponding impact on employment and poverty reduction. In pursuing its objective, the subprogramme will build on results achieved and lessons learned during the biennium 2010-2011. In its continued efforts to address the Millennium Development Goals, the subprogramme will scale up its innovative approaches to link poor producers to global value chains and international markets to ensure the sustainability of poverty reduction initiatives. Focus will be placed on work with small and medium-sized enterprises in sectors with opportunities for strong backward linkages with the informal sector. Priority will be given to the

development of innovative forms of cooperation and alliances with new partners, including the corporate sector, academia, non-governmental organizations and other development actors to address sustainable trade development for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, through, in particular, enhanced partnerships in the areas of poverty reduction and women's empowerment. The subprogramme will continue to involve its country programme partners in monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, targets and indicators, and in measuring results and the contributions of ITC to the achievement of the Goals.

10.21 In order to achieve its expected accomplishments, ITC will pursue its mission by enabling small business export success in developing countries by providing, with partners, sustainable and inclusive trade development solutions to the private sector, trade support institutions and policymakers. The Centre will focus its activities on the following five main strategies: (a) export strategy, to further enable decision makers to set priorities and to design and implement coherent export development plans that reflect the dynamic requirements of the market; (b) business in trade policy, to reinforce the Centre's efforts to enable policymakers to integrate the business dimension into trade policies, as well as regional and multilateral negotiations, resulting in capacities created to design and implement trade policies that reflect business needs; (c) the strengthening of trade support institutions, to enable them to deliver enhanced services to small and medium-sized enterprises and Governments, resulting in the greater export impact of such enterprises and the ability of trade support institutions to provide sustainable trade capacity-building; (d) trade intelligence, to continue to build the capacity of clients in the production of trade information and customized trade analysis, using ITC products and tools, enabling policymakers, trade support institutions and small and medium-sized enterprises to make better-informed decisions, and trade support institutions to produce and disseminate trade intelligence services effectively; and (e) exporter competitiveness, to enable existing and potential small and medium-sized exporting enterprises to strengthen their export performance and increase their market share, resulting in enterprises that understand market constraints and are able to design products and implement successful international marketing approaches.

10.22 Additional partnerships and key strategic alliances will continue to be sought to complement the fields of expertise of ITC and to allow for increased delivery in sectors and regions where demand has surpassed the ability of the Centre to deliver. In order to achieve greater impact, the Centre will continue to develop larger integrated programmes with a critical mass and based on countries' needs. Partnerships, which are critical to success, will be strengthened with existing and new donors and with other international organizations such as UNCTAD and WTO, to which the Centre is organically linked, as well as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Bank, the regional development banks, the African Union, the United Nations regional commissions and the United Nations country programmes.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

1995 (XIX)	Establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly
2297 (XXII)	International Trade Centre
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/279	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
56/210	International Conference on Financing for Development
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
62/179	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
62/208	Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
63/204	Report of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
63/303	Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development
64/141	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
64/188	International trade and development
64/189	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
64/193	Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome of the 2008 Review Conference (Doha Declaration on Financing for Development)
64/216	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
64/220	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
64/221	South-South cooperation
64/222	Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation

Trade and Development Board resolutions

TD/386	Plan of Action
TD/387	Bangkok Declaration: Global Dialogue and Dynamic Engagement
TD/412	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its eleventh session
TD/442	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its twelfth session
TD/B (S-XXIII)/7	Agreed outcome of the midterm review

Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

General Assembly resolutions

63/[illegible]	External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries
64/190	International financial system and development
64/191	External debt sustainability and development
64/210	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

Subprogramme 3
International trade

General Assembly resolutions

57/253	World Summit on Sustainable Development
64/188	International trade and development
64/192	Commodities
64/236	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Subprogramme 4
Technology and logistics

General Assembly resolutions

60/252	World Summit on the Information Society
64/187	Information and communication technologies for development
64/212	Science and technology for development

Subprogramme 5
Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

General Assembly resolutions

58/201	Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries
59/209	Smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries
63/227	Implementation of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
64/199	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
64/213	Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
64/214	Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

General Assembly resolutions

2297 (XXII)	International Trade Centre
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/279	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010
56/210	International Conference on Financing for Development
57/253	World Summit on Sustainable Development
58/201	Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries
59/209	Smooth transition strategy for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome

60/252	World Summit on the Information Society
62/179	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
62/208	Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
63/206	External debt and development: towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries
64/141	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
64/187	Information and communication technologies for development
64/188	International trade and development
64/189	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
64/190	International financial system and development
64/193	Follow-up to and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the outcome of the 2008 Review Conference (Doha Declaration on Financing for Development)
64/199	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
64/210	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
64/212	Science and technology for development
64/213	Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
64/214	Groups of countries in special situations: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
64/216	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
64/221	South-South cooperation
64/236	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1819 (LV)	United Nations export promotion programmes

Trade and Development Board resolutions

TD/386	Plan of Action
TD/387	Bangkok Declaration: Global Dialogue and Dynamic Engagement
TD/412	Part I: UNCTAD XI — The Spirit of São Paulo
	Part II: The São Paulo Consensus
TD/442	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its twelfth session
TD/B (S-XXIII)/7	Agreed outcome of the midterm review
TD/L.413	The Accra Declaration
TD/L.414	The Accra Accord

World Trade Organization resolutions (subprogramme 6)

WT/MIN (01)/ DEC/1	Ministerial Declaration
WT/MIN/05/DEC	Doha Work Programme: Ministerial Declaration